

LOO

Can these, or such, be any aids to us?
Look they as they were built to shake the world,
 Or be a moment to our enterprise? *Benj. Johnson.*
 Though I cannot tell what a man says; if he will be sincere, I may easily know what he *looks*. *Collier.*
 It will be his lot to *look* singular in loose and licentious times, and to become a by-word. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
 10. To form the air in any particular manner, in regarding or beholding.
 I welcome the condition of the time,
 Which cannot *look* more hideously on me,
 Than I have drawn it in my fantasy. *Shakef. Henry IV.*
 That which was the worst now least afflicts me:
 Blindness, for had I fight, confus'd with shame,
 How could I once *look* up, or heave the head. *Milton.*
 These *look* up to you with reverence, and would be animated by the sight of him at whose soul they have taken fire in his writings. *Swift to Pope.*
 11. To *Look about one*. To be alarmed; to be vigilant.
 It will import those men who dwell careless to *look about* them; to enter into serious consultation, how they may avert that ruin. *Decay of Piety.*
 If you find a wafting of your flesh, then *look about* you, especially if troubled with a cough. *Harvey on Consumptions.*
 John's cause was a good milch cow, and many a man sub-fitted his family out of it: however, John began to think it high time to *look about* him. *Arbutnot's Hist. of J. Bull.*
 12. To *Look after*. To attend; to take care of; to observe with care, anxiety, or tenderness.
 Mens hearts failing them for fear, and for *looking after* those things which are coming on the earth. *Luke xxi. 26.*
 Politeness of manners, and knowledge of the world, should principally be *looked after* in a tutor. *Locke on Education.*
 A mother was wont to indulge her daughters, when any of them desired dogs, squirrels, or birds; but then they must be sure to *look* diligently after them, that they were not ill smothered. *Locke on Education.*
 My subject does not oblige me to *look after* the water, or point forth the place whereunto it is now retreated. *Woodw.*
 13. To *Look for*. To expect.
 Phalaris's disgrace was enervated, in lieu of comfort, of Artelia, who telling him he never *looked for* other, bad him seek some other mistress. *Sidney.*
 Being a labour of so great difficulty, the exact performance thereof we may rather wish than *look for*. *Hooker, b. v.*
 Thou
 Shalt feel our justice, in whose easiest passage
Look for no less than death. *Shakef. Winter's Tale.*
 If we sin wilfully after that we have received the knowledge of the truth, there remaineth no more sacrifice for sins, but a certain fearful *looking for* of judgment. *Heb. x.*
 In dealing with cunning persons, it is good to say little to them, and that which they least *look for*. *Bacon's Essays.*
 This mistake was not such as they *looked for*; and, though the error in form seemed to be consented to, yet the substance of the accusation might be still insisted on. *Clarendon.*
 Inordinate anxiety, and unnecessary scruples in confession, instead of setting you free, which is the benefit to be *looked for* by confession, perplex you the more. *Taylor.*
Look now for no enchanting voice, nor fear
 The bait of homed words. *Milton.*
 Drown'd in deep despair,
 He dares not offer one repenting prayer: *Dryden's Jew.*
 I must with patience all the terms attend,
 Till mine is call'd; and that long *look'd for* day
 Is still encumber'd with some new delay. *Dryden's Jew.*
 This limitation of Adam's empire to his line, will save those the labour who would *look for* one heir amongst the race of brutes, but will very little contribute to the discovery of one amongst men. *Locke.*
 14. To *Look into*. To examine; to sift; to inspect closely; to observe narrowly.
 His nephew's levies to him appear'd
 To be a preparation 'gainst the Poland;
 But better *look'd into*, he truly found
 It was against your highness. *Shakef. Hamlet.*
 The more frequently and narrowly we *look into* the works of nature, the more occasion we shall have to admire their beauty. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
 It is very well worth a traveller's while to *look into* all that lies in his way. *Addison on Italy.*
 15. To *Look on*. To respect; to regard; to esteem; to consider; to view; to think on.
 Ambitious men, if they be checked in their desires, become secretly discontent, and *look upon* men and matters with an evil eye. *Bacon's Essays.*
 I *looked on* Virgil as a fuccinct, majestic writer; one who weighed not only every thought, but every word and syllable. *Dryden.*
 If a harmless maid
 Should ere a wife become a nurse,
 Her friends would *look on* her the worse. *Prior.*

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16. To *Look on*. To consider.
 He *looked upon* it as morally impossible, for persons infinitely proud to frame their minds to an impartial consideration of a religion that taught nothing but self-denial and the cross. *South's Sermons.*
 Do we not all profess to be of this excellent religion? but who will believe that we do so, that shall *look upon* the actions, and consider the lives of the greatest part of Christians. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
 In the want and ignorance of almost all things, they *look-ed upon* themselves as the happiest and wisest people of the universe. *Locke on human Understanding.*
 Those prayers you make for your recovery are to be *looked upon* as best heard by God, if they move him to a longer continuance of your sickness. *Wake's Prepar. for Death.*
 17. To *Look on*. To be a mere idle spectator.
 I'll be a candle-holder, and *look on*. *Shakef. As You Like It.*
 Some come to meet their friends, and to make merry; others come only to *look on*. *Bacon's Apophth.*
 18. To *Look over*. To examine; to try one by one.
Look over the present and the former time,
 If no example of so vile a crime
 Appears, then mourn. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
 A young child, diffracted with the number and variety of his play-games, tired his maid ever day to *look them over*. *Locke on Education.*
 19. To *Look out*. To search; to seek.
 When the thriving tradesman has got more than he can well employ in trade, his next thoughts are to *look out* for a purchase. *Locke.*
 Where the body is affected with pain or sickness, we are forward enough to *look out* for remedies, to listen greedily to every one that suggests them and immediately to apply them. *Atterbury's Sermons.*
 Where a foreign tongue is elegant, expressive, and compact, we must *look out* for words as beautiful and comprehensive as can be found. *Felton on the Clapham.*
 The curious are *looking out*, some for flattery, some for ironies, in that poem; the four folks think they have found out some. *Swift to Pope.*
 20. To *Look out*. To be on the watch.
 Is a man bound to *look out* sharp to plague himself? *Collier.*
 21. To *Look to*. To watch; to take care of.
 There is not a more fearful wild fowl than your lion living; and we ought to *look to* it. *Shakef. As You Like It.*
 Who knocks so loud at door?
 Look to the door there, Francis. *Shakef. Henry IV.*
 Let this fellow be *looked to*: let some of my people have a special care of him. *Shakef. As You Like It.*
 Uncleanly scruples fear not you; *look to* it. *Shakef. As You Like It.*
 Know the state of thy flocks, and *look well* to thy herds. *Prov. xxvii. 33.*
 When it came once among our people, that the state of-fered conditions to strangers that would stay, we had work enough to get any of our men to *look to* our ship. *Bacon.*
 If any took sanctuary for case of treason, the king might appoint him keepers to *look to* him in sanctuary. *Bacon.*
 The dog's running away with the flesh, bids the cook *look better to* it another time. *L'Estrange.*
 For the truth of the theory I am in nowise concerned; the composer of it must *look to* that. *Woodward.*
 22. To *Look to*. To behold.
 To *Look to*. *v. a.*
 1. To *look*; to search for.
 Looking my love, I go from place to place,
 Like a young fawn that late hath lost the hind,
 And seek each where. *Spenser.*
 My father is here *look'd* for every day,
 To pass assurance of a dower. *Shakef. As You Like It.*
 2. To turn the eye upon.
 Let us *look* one another in the face. *2 Kings xiv. 8.*
 3. To influence by looks.
 Such a spirit must be left behind!
 A spirit fit to start into an empire,
 And *look* the world to law. *Dryden's Cleomenes.*
 4. To *Look out*. To discover by searching.
 Casting my eye upon so many of the general bills as next came to hand, I found encouragement from them to *look out* all the bills I could. *Graunt's Bills of Mortality.*
 Whoever has such treatment when he is a man, will *look out* other company, with whom he can be at ease. *Locke.*
Look. *interj.* [properly the imperative mood of the verb: it is sometimes *look ye*.] See! lo! behold! observe.
Look, where he comes, and my good man too; he's as far from jealousy as I am from giving him cause. *Shakef. As You Like It.*
Look you, he must seem thus to the world: fear not your advancement.
Look, when the world hath fewest barbarous people, but as such as will not marry, except they know means to live, as it is almost everywhere at this day, except Tartary, there is no danger of inundations of people. *Bacon's Essays.*

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Look you! we that pretend to be subject to a constitution, must not carve out our own quality; for at this rate a cobbler may make himself a lord. *Collier on Pride.*
 LOOK. *n. f.*
 1. Air of the face; mien; cast of the countenance.
 Thou cream-fac'd loon,
 Where got'st thou that goose look?
 Thou wilt have the afflicted people, but wilt bring down high looks. *Shakef. As You Like It.*
 Them gracious heav'n for nobler ends design'd,
 Their looks erected, and their clay refin'd. *J. Dryden, jun.*
 And though death be the king of terrors, yet pain, disgrace, and poverty, have frightful looks, able to discompose most men. *Locke.*
 2. The act of looking or seeing.
 Then on the croud he cast a furious look,
 And wither'd all their strength. *Dryden.*
 When they met they made a fury stand,
 And glar'd, like angry lions, as they pass'd,
 And with'd that ev'ry look might be their last. *Dryden.*
 LOOKER. *n. f.* [from *look*.]
 1. One that looks.
 2. LOOKER ON. Spectator, not agent.
 Shepherds poor pipe, when his harsh found testifies anguish, into the fair *looker on*, pastime not passion enters. *Sidney.*
 Such labour is then more necessary than pleasant, both to them which undertake it, and for the *lookers on*. *Hooker.*
 My business in this state
 Made me a *looker on* here in Vienna;
 Where I have seen corruption boil and bubble
 Till it o'er-run the stew. *Shakef. Measure for Measure.*
 Did not this fatal war affront thy coast,
 Yet fatter'd thou an idle *looker on*. *Fairfax, b. i.*
 The Spaniard's valour lieth in the eye of the *looker on*; but the English valour lieth about the soldier's heart: a valour of glory and a valour of natural courage are two things. *Bac.*
 The people love him;
 The *lookers on*, and the enquiring vulgar,
 Will talk themselves to action. *Denham's Sophy.*
 He wish'd he had indeed been gone,
 And only to have stood a *looker on*. *Addison's Ovid.*
 LOOKING-GLASS. *n. f.* [from *look* and *glass*.] Mirror; a glass which shews forms reflected.
 Command a mirror hither straight,
 That it may shew me what a face I have.
 —Go some of you and fetch a *looking-glass*. *Shakef. As You Like It.*
 There is none so homely but loves a *looking-glass*. *South.*
 We should make no other use of our neighbours faults, than we do of a *looking-glass* to mend our own manners by. *L'Estrange.*
 The surface of the lake of Nemi is never ruffled with the least breath of wind, which perhaps, together with the clearness of its waters, gave it formerly the name of Diana's *looking-glass*. *Addison on Italy.*
 LOOM. *n. f.* [from *loomus*, a bottom of thread, *Minshaw*.] Lome is a general name for a tool or instrument, *Junius*.] The frame in which the weavers work their cloth.
 He must leave no uneven thread in his *loom*, or by indulging to any one sort of reproachable discourse himself, defeat all his endeavours against the rest. *Government of the Tongue.*
 Minerva, studious to compose
 Her twisted threads, the web she strung,
 And o'er a *loom* of marble hung. *Addison.*
 A thousand maidens ply the purple *loom*.
 To weave the bed, and deck the regal room. *Prior.*
 To LOOM. *v. n.* [leoman, Saxon.] To appear at sea. *Skinner.*
 LOOM. *n. f.* A bird.
 A *loom* is as big as a goose; of a dark colour, dappled with white spots on the neck, back, and wings; each feather marked near the point with two spots: they breed in Farn Island. *Grew's Museum.*
 LOOK. *n. f.* [This word, which is now used only in Scotland, is the English word *loam*.] A sorry fellow; a scoundrel; a rascal.
 Thou cream-fac'd loon!
 Where got'st thou that goose look? *Shakef. As You Like It.*
 The false *loom*, who could not work his will
 By open force, employ'd his flat'ring skill:
 I hope, my lord, said he, I not offend;
 Are you afraid of me that are your friend?
 This young lord had an old cunning rogue, or, as the Scots call it, a false *loom* of a grandfather, that one might call a Jack of all trades. *Arbutnot's Hist. of J. Bull.*
 LOOP. *n. f.* [from *loopen*, Dutch, to run.] A double through which a string or lace is drawn; an ornamental double or fringe.
 Nor any skill'd in loops of fing'ring fine,
 Might in their dexter cunning ever dare
 With this, so curious network, to compare. *Spenser.*
 Make me to see't, or at least so prove it,

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That the probation bear no hinge, nor loop,
 To hang a doubt on. *Shakef. As You Like It.*
 Bind our crooked legs in hoops
 Made of shells, with silver loops. *Benj. Johnson.*
 An old fellow shall wear this or that sort of cut in his cloaths with great integrity, while all the rest of the world are degenerated into buttons, pockets, and loops. *Addison.*
 LOOPED. *adj.* [from *loop*.] Full of holes.
 Poor naked wretches, where'er you are,
 That 'bide the pelting of this pitiless storm!
 How shall your houseless heads and unfed sides,
 Your loop'd and window'd raggedness, defend you
 From seasons such as these. *Shakef. King Lear.*
 LOOPHOLE. *n. f.* [from *loop* and *hole*.]
 1. Aperture; hole to give a passage.
 The Indian herdsman shunning heat,
 Shelters in cool, and tends his pasturing herds;
 At *loopholes* cut through thickest shade. *Milton's Par. Lost.*
 Ere the blabbing Eastern scout
 The nice morn on the Indian steep,
 From her cabin'd *loophole* peep. *Milton.*
 Walk not near yon corner house by night; for there are blunderbusses planted in every *loophole*, that go off at the squeaking of a fiddle. *Dryden's Spanish Friar.*
 2. A shift; an evasion.
 Needless, or needful, I not now contend,
 For full you have a *loophole* for a friend. *Dryden.*
 LOOPHOLED. *adj.* [from *loophole*.] Full of holes; full of openings, or void spaces.
 This uneasy *loophol'd* gaol,
 In which y' are hamper'd by the fetlock,
 Cannot but put y' in mind of wedlock. *Hudibras, p. ii.*
 LOORD. *n. f.* [*loerd*, Dutch; from *lordant*, French; *lordant*, Erse; a heavy, stupid, or witless fellow. *D. Treux* derives *lordant* from *lorde* or *lourde*, a village in Gascoigny, the inhabitants of which were formerly noted robbers, say they. But dexterity in robbing implies some degree of subtilty, from which the Gascoigns are so far removed, that, at this day, they are awkward and heavy to a proverb. The Erse imports some degree of knavery, but then it is used in a ludicrous sense, as in English, you pretty rogue; though in general it denotes reproachful heaviness, or stupid laziness. *Spenser's Scholiast* says, *loord* was wont, among the old Britons, to signify a lord; and therefore the Danes, that usurped their tyranny here in Britain, were called, for more dread than dignity, *lordants*, i. e. lord Danes, whose insolence and pride was so outrageous in this realm, that if it fortune'd a Briton to be going over a bridge, and saw the Dane set foot upon the same, he must return back till the Dane was clean over, else he must abide no less than present death: but being afterward expelled, the name of *lordane* became so odious unto the people whom they had long oppressed, that, even at this day, they use for more reproach to call the quartern ague the fever *lordane*. So far the Scholiast, but erroneously. From *Spenser's* own words, it signifies something of stupid dullness rather than magisterial arrogance. *Macbean.*] A drone.
 Siker, thou'st but a lazy *loord*,
 And rekes much of thy fwinke,
 That with fond terms and witless words
 To bleer mine eyes do'st think. *Spenser's Pastorals.*
 To LOOSE. *v. a.* [lejan, Saxon.]
 1. To unbind; to untie any thing fastened.
 The shoes of his feet I am not worthy to *loose*. *Acts.*
 Canst thou *loose* the bands of Orion. *Job xxxviii. 31.*
 Who is worthy to *loose* the seals thereof. *Rev. v. 2.*
 This is to cut the knot when we cannot *loose* it. *Burnet.*
 2. To relax.
 The joints of his loins were *loosed*. *Dan. v. 6.*
 3. To unbind any one bound.
 Loose and bring him to me. *Luke xix. 30.*
 He *loosed*, and set at liberty, four or five kings of the people of that country, that Berok kept in chains. *Abbot.*
 4. To free from imprisonment.
 Loose those appointed to death. *Psal. cli. 20.*
 The captive hasteneth that he may be *loosed*. *Isaiah.*
 5. To free from any obligation.
 Art thou *loosed* from a wife, seek not a wife. *1 Cor. vii.*
 6. To free from any thing that shackles the mind.
 Ay; there's the man, who, *loos'd* from lust and pelf,
 Less to the pretor owes than to himself. *Dryden's Persius.*
 7. To free from any thing painful.
 Woman, thou art *loosed* from thy infirmity. *Luke xiii. 12.*
 8. To disengage.
 When heav'n was nam'd, they *loos'd* their hold again,
 Then sprung the forth, they follow'd her again. *Dryden.*
 To LOOSE. *v. n.* To set sail; to depart by loosing the anchor.
 Ye should have hearkened, and not have *loosed* from Crete. *Acts xxvii. 21.*